

**hydrocarbyl groups**

Univalent groups formed by removing a hydrogen atom from a *hydrocarbon*, e.g. ethyl, phenyl.

See *heterocyclyl*, *organohetaryl*, *organyl groups*.  
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**hydrocarbylene groups**

Divalent groups formed by removing two hydrogen atoms from a *hydrocarbon*, the free valencies of which are not engaged in a double bond, e.g. 1,3-phenylene,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2-$  propane-1,3-diyl,  $-\text{CH}_2-$  methylene.

1995, 67, 1341